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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILHAMETTE.—The Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, is one of the most splendid temples ever erected, either by a Christian or a heathen people—the temple of Solomon excepted ; and almost incredible histories of this edifice may be found in the Byzantine writers, whence the modern Greeks indulge in the most extravagant notions of its decided superiority over any church in the known world. The first church dedicated to the "Inspired Wisdom," by Constantine the Great, was reduced to ashes during the reign of Justinian ; when, the foundations of the present structure were laid, and in eight years and five months it was completed, at an expense of 320,000 lbs. of gold or silver (for antiquarians are uncertain.) It was built by Anthemius, of Tralles, the most celebrated architect of his day, assisted by Isidorus, of Miletus. The pavement is entirely of marble, worked in different ornamental compartments. The building appears to the greatest advantage when illuminated for a Turkish festival.—All the interior of the dome is lined with Mosaic, disposed into figures and ornamental work. It has lasted 1,200 years, during which time it has suffered much from earthquakes.

OBLIVION.—You are greatly in error : "the shades of oblivion" have not had the effect you mentioned upon the evils that since "that period" have been daily augmenting. We will insert the article proposed, provided it confines itself to the matter at issue, and the sad example mentioned.

QUERIST.—We did take the pains to notice your communication. We did so by means of a letter forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

MINNESOTA.—Give your name and satisfy us that the story is "your own." If suitable, &c., it will be cheerfully received and have "its turn."

ORATOR.—Indeed! we had to "smile." Favor us with the residue, and we will certainly insert it.

M. J.—Is it possible? For the past three months we have been expecting to hear from you. Send the article.

POETRY.

The Sunshine of Life.

Oh ! glorious sunshine ! through the heavens far spreading,
And on the earth with radiant footsteps treading,
How lovely, how divine a beam art thou ;
Lighting up beauty with more beauteous light,
Shedding the splendor of thy presence bright,
Where all was gloom and darkness until now.

Behold ! with what surpassing lustre shining,
The everlasting hills and vales reclining,
Are bathed in floods of golden-streaming rays ;
And in man's home, where patient labor toils,
Sickness lifts up its languid head and smiles
Beneath the influence of thy cheering blaze.

Such is fair VIRTUE—o'er the wide earth beaming—
Her sacred light of love forever streaming,
From land to land the heavenly spirit flies,
Bids grace and beauty shine with deeper glow,
And o'er the common paths of life below
Sheds down a hallowed glory from the skies.

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTOR.

ORIGINAL.

Esther De Vries; Or, The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER X.

AFTER continuing for some minutes in this rhyme-making, Georgey asked her father to accompany her to the cabin : "For," said she, "if my sweet sister will absorb her time with such literature, Georgey may, at least, pass a portion of hers in the arrangement of her toilette. Come, papa, if you please."

And thus were Vivian and Harriet left alone.

The discussion as to the material difference in disposition, character, &c., existing between the fair sex, was immediately resumed and resulted in a mutual acquiescence. Other themes were minutely entered into—Georgey had returned—and yet Harriet had not perused a single line of the book she was carelessly opening and closing. Vivian was soon engrossed in conversation with Georgey, and the afternoon, like the morning, was passed very agreeably by them all. Harriet would occasionally offer a remark or two upon the "scenes and incidents in the metropolis;" and it was nearly 12 o'clock before either had sought their state-rooms for the night.

The 7th of March was passed as agreeably as the 6th, until towards midnight, when the passengers were asleep, three men might have been seen on deck, near the stern, deeply engaged in conversation.

"Well," says the more respectable-looking of these personages, "here I am!"

"What shall we do, now?" said the youthful one.

"Listen attentively, and follow precisely each detail, and all will go well," responded that tall, dark-visaged, black-whiskered piratical-looking individual, who, evidently, was the leader. We will not mention the plan, as matured and offered by this fiend, further than by stating that he agreed to fire the ship during the night by means of a secret train of powder, already laid in a certain combustible portion of the boat—that the cry of fire was to be the signal for entering certain state-rooms bearing D N R and Nos. 22, 34, 37 and others ; but to use his own words :

"Be sure and obtain the coin and gold-dust in the valises of the latter numbers. Then, my boys, leave all the rest to me. Boats will come alongside in answer to my signal—drop yourselves in, and land on the point."

Various were the questions asked ; but apparently answered in such a manner that convinced the interrogators that Gillespie had other villains cruising off Point Conception, who were to assist in this diabolical scheme.—They shortly separated, upon the leader whispering :

"We are only eight miles from the Point." Vivian was awake. He could not sleep—it might have been owing to the extra supper that he had partaken of at 10 o'clock, in the Purser's room in company with his father and Mr. Ewing and daughters.

Georgey and her sister occupied the second state-room from the one retained by De Leon and his son, and nearer the centre of the steamer.

"I cannot get to sleep, sister."

"Why not, Georgey ? Oh, I think the reason can be surmised : a certain young gentleman has held so much 'sweet converse' with thee, yestermore and to-day, and"—

"Pshaw, sister ; I really believe you are following my proneness to nonsensical expressions," interrupted Georgey.

Harriet offered some advice as to the best method of obtaining sleep on board a boat, and fell into a sweet slumber ere she had finished the argument.

Georgey coul'd not sleep—she turned and turned—re-adjusted the pillows, closed her eyes tightly—but all, all of no avail. Presently she felt thirsty, and gradually, more so.

"What shall I do?" she soliloquized, "there is not a drop in the pitcher. I do not like to disturb papa ; perhaps there may be some gentleman enjoying the scenery on the guard. Yes, I will dress myself and look out."

Ere long she had opened the door—and, strange to say, Vivian had from the effect of similar thoughts arose, and meeting Georgey, after expressing the usual surprise, &c., he procured some water, of which she eagerly drank.

"I cannot sleep," remarked Vivian.

"Nor I," replied Georgey.

"Indeed ; well, suppose we take a promenade here and enjoy, for a short time, the calmness of the night, which may enable us to gain sleep on returning to our rooms."

"Agreed!"

And thus, for about half-an hour, they had truly a pleasant time.

CHAPTER XI.

GILLESPIE suddenly passed them, and in his haste to do so without creating any particular notice, he endeavored to turn aside, and slipping, fell near Georgey's feet. There were several articles that were thus scattered where he momentarily laid, and which Vivian could not avoid noticing ; and the more so in consequence of the eagerness exhibited on the part of Gillespie to restore them quickly to his side-pockets ; and ere attempting even to rise he had gathered them therein ; and with "Much obliged to you, sir," skulked away.

"What a peculiar effluvia emanates from that liquid," said Vivian ; "I think it must be turpentine, camphene, or some such"—

"Why, his pockets appeared to be a perfect storehouse for such articles—and did you notice the"—

"Not a word more—he is watching us," said Vivian—at the same time gently taking her hand he led her off to the other side of the boat, and cautiously looking round, whispered softly :

"Do not start, or utter one word in reply, for much more depends upon your heroism—far more—than you can imagine. Yes, you must not now shrink, but show the determination of a man. That fellow is a villain ! and meditates Heaven only knows what. He is conscious that we have both beheld him with suspicion, unless he thinks we are blind.—Georgey ! Georgey ! sister, Oh, for God's sake, move not away ! Your life—mine—and half on board are dependent upon your capacity to master the natural weakness of your sex—for that"—

"Enough ! I understand all. You know me not. Waste not time by exhortations like these. I see the whole truth, like yourself.—There are some fiends that have united to rob—perchance, murder—seize the ship and"—

Vivian suddenly checked her, and with a feigned merriment, exclaimed :

"Ha ! ha ! ha ! Well, I declare that's an idea. We are going backwards, are we ?—Now, turn this way, and you'll perceive the difference."

Vivian had perceived that Gillispie had followed them ; and having concluded that some desperate act was about to be committed, he had, on the moment, decided there was but one course to be pursued. He was aware that Georgey had seen all, and what was of far greater consequence, the guilty conscience of Gillespie, would cause him to believe that he was suspected, and he would, therefore, watch each succeeding movement of Georgey and himself. Vivian, therefore, had nerved himself, and decided upon a certain method of preventing the success of the schemes of Gillespie or his confederates. The peculiar tact and prompt manner he displayed to cause this watching villain to imagine he was not suspected, certainly portrayed an intuitive perception or theoretical experience of scenes and incidents, that must be known by the reader he had never witnessed.

Georgey was an uncommon child—for such she was in years—and after the first intimation as to the peril they were in, her trembling

ceased, and with the instinctive motion of planting one foot slightly in advance of the other, and a steadfast gaze into Vivian's face, she had become a perfect little "Joan d'Arc."

The night was truly splendid. The moon in all its fullness was shedding its rays from immediately over their heads, and not the slightest noise—not a breath could be heard save their own.

Gillespie retreated. Vivian spoke to Georgey—yet opened not his lips; for casting his eyes towards the clear, starry canopy surrounding the bright luminary of the night, and pressing her hand within his own to his heart, and thence to her brow, and clasping his hands, his lips appeared to move, while Georgey, imbued, intuitively, with the thoughts of his very soul, raised and extended her hand, and allowing the forefinger alone to be seen, she audibly whispered:

"God is there!"

"And here He will watch thee until I return!" was Vivian's reply, uttered not above his breath. "Georgey, move not—speak not—but stand here, though it costs you!"

Here he was interrupted by seeing Gillespie's face, slightly in advance of the corner of the last state-room, and he therefore indulged in some common-place remarks, gradually turning Georgey so that she might view this watching, and thus understand his motive; but she felt it all, and acted as well as spoke in a manner that baffled all our experience in the capacities of the sex.

The narration of the events of the past few minutes has occupied much more time than their actual occurrence.

Preferring brevity, we will leave the reader to adorn this chapter for himself in the usual manner of authors, being ourself content to narrate its succeeding events as tersely as we can, and still render proper justice thereto.

CHAPTER XII.

"I WILL get my cloak for you. Nay, I insist!"—and Vivian repaired to his state-room.

De Leon sprang up in a moment—weapons were in the hands of each; a moment more and they were by the side of Georgey.

Gillespie had summoned his confederates, and a conversation ensued between them all. He placed his hand upon Vivian and told her if either they or the girl stirred another step their lives would be the forfeit. Gillespie left but speedily returning, said:

"The ship will soon be all right, my boys!"

De Leon eyed him from head to foot, which was fully returned.

A moment more and De Leon attempts to draw Georgey away.

"Stir not until we give you leave," whispered Gillespie. "You shall not thwart the opportunity of this night, and all our well-arranged plans."

De Leon, however, did move, though the dirk of the ruffian gleamed in the moon's rays as he endeavored to sheathe it in his heart! Vivian instantaneously stepped between them and received the point.

"My boy! my boy! Vivian! Vivian!—My God! he is dying! Would that the spirit of his noble father—the entire ancestry of the De Carvalho's would rise and hurl their 'anathema' upon you villains! Kill me—butcher me; but not this boy—this—De Carvalho," murmured Gillespie. "De Carvalho! Where, where am I? Where are you, my trembling child? Give me your hand. Is that your brother? Are you my?"

And he fell against the railing, while Georgey, opening Vivian's vest, in a voice that showed no fear, but the intuitive knowledge that their wicked work, by volition of circumstances, commenced thus hurriedly, would check them, pushing aside Gillespie's hand, she ordered the men to bring some water. He had swooned.

"De Carvalho! De Carvalho! did you not say? And you are?"

"Leon, the sailor, whose parental care and solicitude, for eighteen years, has enabled you to murder your own offspring. You are his father! That dying boy's living father!" exclaimed De Leon, who had believed that the

wound was beyond human skill, and he preferred seeing him die easily than live and suffer.

What a scene! Gillispie, a few moments ago a hardened villain, we behold him now kissing the cheeks of Georgey, as she and others, (who had been awakened,) were endeavoring to stanch the blood and bind up the wound. She had heard all—felt all—and what can it mean? Is it natural? What is she? From whence emanates such a prompting?—Explain it, ye wise men! Unveil the heart's recesses—the soul's forgiveness. Show or teach us what is Nature, or from what fountain of life—or machinery of this frail composition of body—or tendrils and essence of the soul—such sudden changes proceed. For she—yes, Georgey—turns and fervently and slowly kisses the hand of Gillespie.

To have divined it, methinks I hear you say:

"Why, because he had called her: 'My child!' Did Gillespie—the once De Carvalho—have two babes, a boy and girl?"

You are in error. Georgey did not suppose she was Vivian's sister, or Gillespie's daughter. She believed he thought she was, and, if he thought so, what a blow felt Georgey; and, therefore she wished to evince her forgiveness and stamp its sincerity, as the life-blood was oozing from the body of his son. She had heard Vivian's history, and of course, had heard also the upbraiding of De Leon. Yes, reader, she kissed and kissed the murderous hand of Gillespie, until—

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GA A great deal has been said lately about the high prices of living in this city, and that many young men are deterred from marrying through fear of being unable to support a family. The following, which we copy from a quaint old Magazine, may give courage to desponding bachelors:

Jenny is poor, and I am poor,
Yet we will wed—so say no more;
And should the bairns, you mention, come,
As few that marry but have some,
No doubt but Heaven will stand our friend,
And bread as well as children send.

So fares the hen in farmer's yard,
To live alone, she finds it hard;
I've known her weary every claw,
In search of corn among the straw;
But when, in quest of nicer food,
She clucks among her chirping brood,
With joy I've seen that self-same hen
That scratched for One, could scratch for Ten.
These are the thoughts that make me willing
To take my girl without a shilling;
And for the self-same cause, d'ye see,
Jenny's resolved to marry me.

Printer's Rules.

The following rules were unanimously adopted many years ago by the "craft" and are expected to be observed even at this day:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper.
4. Say nothing unnecessary.
5. Engage in no controversy.
6. Don't touch the type.
7. Keep six feet from the table.
8. Don't talk to the compositors.
9. Hands off the papers.
10. Eyes off the manuscripts.

All those observing these rules on entering a printing-office are gentlemen, and need have no fear of the printers.

TH E D I F F E R E N C E.—A lady, walking with her husband on the beach, inquired of him the difference between exportation and transportation:

"Why, my dear," replied he, "if you were on board yonder vessel, you would be exported, and I should be transported."

LONG SLEEP.—Pliny tells of Epimenides, the Gnostic, who, when a boy being wearied with heat and travel, laid himself down in a certain cave, and there slept fifty seven years; then awakening, he very much marvelled at the great changes he observed in the world.

Moran, the Ventriloquist.

Some years ago, one Moran, possessed the faculty of ventriloquism in a very extraordinary degree; from the tops of the houses he could accost travellers in the streets, in a voice that seemed to proceed from the next passenger. This man was employed to work at the new episcopal palace, built by Primate Robinson, at Armagh. One morning, a laborer, who wrought about the premises, was terrified by a hollow and dismal voice, that proceeded from a dark cellar in a house that had belonged to the late Thomas Ogle, which the Primate had given orders to pull down. He was summoned in a manner that he found it impossible to resist, to descend into the dark terrific vault. Trembling, agitated, and perspiring at every pore, he obeyed the awful mandate. When he was in the cellar, profound silence prevailed for a few minutes. The same voice then uttered these tremendous words: "I am the spirit of a murderer; to-night I will visit you in the little room of your kitchen, and communicate to you the horrid crimes I have committed. If you regard your life here, or your salvation hereafter, meet me in that room at twelve o'clock." The poor laborer was unable to utter a syllable, and with trembling knees he betook himself to his house, sent to the vicar of his parish, and encouraged by his presence, awaited the approach of the awful hour. Twelve o'clock, however, came, but the spirit came not. Next morning he was obliged to resume his work; when he came opposite the same spot, the same voice again accosted him, but in a more elevated and angry tone, "Beware how you bring with you the vicar to our interview. This night let me meet you alone, at twelve o'clock, or your destruction will ensue." The wretched laborer thus beset, as he thought, by preternatural powers, obeyed. At a quarter before twelve o'clock, he was seated at a little table in his room. His apparatus, for defence against the spiritual visitant, was a Bible, a sword, and a bottle of whiskey. His pallid lips were alternately applied in ejaculating pious prayers to Heaven, or swallowing exhilarating drams; and his trembling hands now and then grasped, and then dropped the useless steel, as his courage rose and fell. Meanwhile, his wife and daughters stood almost breathless at the outside of the door, counting the tickings of a cuckoo clock. At length at the first sound of the expected hour, a deep groan was heard in the room, and a noise, which, to their affrighted ears, seemed to resemble the fall of a thunderbolt. The poor laborer had dropped down, powerless on the floor. His imagination had overpowered him, and at the first stroke of the clock, he had tumbled to the ground, a senseless lump. All his vital powers were suspended for a long time; and, after their revival, the poor fellow was deprived for a considerable period of the exercise of his understanding; and, if it had not been for the humanity of William Johnson, father to the celebrated architect, of Dublin, he would have perished, a wretched victim to the tricks of Moran, the ventriloquist.

Modification of Sleep.

Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus, an old artillery-man often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him, an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is nowise impeded by the noise of the mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others, is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile, some boys were so exhausted, that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thunder of that dreadful engagement. Nay, silence itself may become a stimulus, while sound ceases to be so. Thus, a miller being very ill, his mill was stopped that he might not be disturbed by its noise; but, this so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether, and it did not take place till the mill was set a-going again. For the same reason, the manager of some vast iron works, who slept close to them amid the incessant din of hammers, forces, and blast furnaces, would awake if there was any cessation of the noise,

during the night. To carry the illustration still further, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which is ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and be nevertheless aroused by its sudden cessation. Here the sleep must have been imperfect, otherwise he would have been insensible to the sound: the noise of the bell was no stimulus; it was its cessation which, by breaking the monotony, became so, and caused the sleeper to awake.

Travels in Afghanistan.

The traveller, J. J. Benjamin, of Fotscham, on the Moldau—mention of whom has lately been frequently made—intends undertaking a journey to Central Asia, and to direct his particular attention to the Afghans, of whom we gave a sketch in our columns a few weeks since. Perhaps his discoveries may prove highly interesting in farther tracing the ancient Israelitish customs among that people, as also in visiting other Jewish tribes inhabiting the interior, although from what we have seen of his writing, we do not think the indefatigable traveller sufficiently prepared by general knowledge fully to improve such a journey.—Mr. Benjamin has published a work under the title: "Cinq Ans de Voyage en Orient," (Five Years Travels in the East, from 1846-51.) He then travelled through different parts of Asia to the frontiers of China, and his report of the Jews in India is very scanty and meager, which is the more to be regretted as until the present Indian war, we have not had any Jewish traveller to make observations on the spot with Jewish eyes; and Christians, like Drs. Buchan and Wilson, are not well calculated to view the more interesting features of these distant descendants of the Patriarchs, their domestic life and social history—and, for the doing of which Mr. Benjamin ought not to have allowed the opportunity to pass as apparently he has done.

TH E "ATHENEUM"—Mrs. Anna Constance Weekes has suddenly surprised the generous contributors to her enterprise, by leaving for Australia, on board the barque *Glimpse*. What a theme, as we glimpse over the past few weeks. Little can be added, however, to the just remarks of several of the city papers. In fact the sequel has elucidated the correctness of our course; for, although in a former number wishing "the lady success—simply adding, "though we fear she has mistaken the field," we have desisted from noticing her paper—the reasons are obvious: she had a course to pursue—preferring to make the first number replete with replies to the press, invectives, defense and excuses, (though dating it one week ahead,) and coupled with unquestionable plagiarism. We perceived that she would shortly lose ground by turning to the right and left, and finally has lost weeks between now and the sight of her again. It will be long, probably, before a generous San Francisco public will forget this pretty little piece of literary financing by "strangers from abroad," for the amount raised in advance of value received was large. In future let us encourage the talent already developed in our midst.

GLEIWITZ.—From every quarter we are informed, that our schools are prospering under proper directors and teachers. For an example, the school of Gleiwitz, under the direction of Dr. Freund, editor of Freund's Latin Dictionary, instructs 410 pupils, under seven regular teachers, one female teacher, and one assistant for needle work, one for drawing and penmanship, and one for vocal music. The German, French, English, Latin, and Hebrew languages are taught besides other branches.



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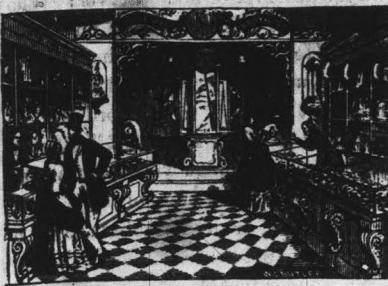
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mentioned below? If not, we advise your doing so imme-
diately. They are to be found at KOZMINSKY's Cigar
and Tobacco Depot, in Patten's Exchange, Sansome-street,
where the "Patent Bulletin Board" is: La Florentina, La
Espanola, Valor De La Rama, Inclan Z. Arango, Cosmo-
edita, Figaro, Cinto De Orion, Diamento, &c., &c.

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'KEE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors.

No. 59 Front Street.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES,

FINE OLD BRANDY

WINE and GIN (in Bond)

M. SUTAINE & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

OLD CIDER BRANDY

feb 11-3m

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended
to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality
sent invariably being such as ordered.

feb 26-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon o

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery st.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-
ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his
friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his
Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the
Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House
that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and
the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those
who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-
surance will be required. To all others, he simply says

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

ly 31-tf

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street.

me 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb 12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

בָשָׂר קֹשֶׁר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his
assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest
est punctuality.

feb 27

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission.

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those
who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,
Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with
promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as

SHOCHET.

apd 18m

SAULMANN.

122 Commercial Street.

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR
experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with
especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many
Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME;
consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom
found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The
House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests
to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan 29-3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House,
has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st.,
between Montgomery and Leidesdorff.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her cus-
tomers as heretofore.

feb 12-Glm

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her
friends with suitable ROOMS, with or without BOARD.

Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.

feb 12-3m

Alexander's PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and
the public that he has recently opened the above House,
formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone
a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to
make it a

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858. (5618.)

Sins of Omission and Commission.

The world at large often exclaim: "Well, he has done nothing wrong!" "He is a worthy man, we never heard anything against him." Such is the substance of the opinion often expressed by our neighbor, but alas! how indefinite and incorrect are such expressions in point of fact.

Behold, yon hearty looking gentleman, seated beside a table, teeming with all the luxuries of the season; mark, with what a "gout" he partakes of these dainty edibles, the ease and comfort by which he is surrounded. 'Tis very cold, aye! 'tis bitter cold! but what cares he for the temperature without, is he suffering therefrom? No! indeed, for e'en now the furnace caps are turned, and the fumes of the dumb stove in the cellar are filling his dining room with warmth. He is rich too, and knows no pecuniary care, save that of collecting his quarterly rentals.

Perchance, a sister's children, during this same period, are huddled 'neath the arms of their mother, by the side of the mouldering embers of a dilapidated fireplace in the solitary parlor, sitting room and kitchen combined in one, situated scarce half a mile from him, whose superabundance of this world's store, should have been more frequently lessened than it has, by assistance to the widowed sister and her half orphan babes. But why! is it his duty? has he not toiled, and slaved, and begrimed himself in years gone by, many of the pleasures and luxuries of life, and now in the summer of his age has he not the right to look out for himself?—Of course he has!

There are a thousand instances, like this, in nearly every city, and though you may vary the peculiar relationship, the principle, through all its ramifications, is the same. Now the world says, He is a good man, an honest man, upright, and the perfect personification of benevolence and charity. He is a member of all the charitable societies of the town, subscriber to every noble and praiseworthy object, never wronged or cheated his fellow man, committed no crime, and therefore has never committed "the sin of commission."

But let us pause, and ask ourselves: Has he not, all through life, omitted to do, what was his duty to the (widow) sister, to his aged parents in the *Fatherland*, to his neighbor whom he perceived was being led away by false friends, or embarking in speculations and transactions, of the *intrinsic* value and result of which he was indirectly concerned, and therefore knew well enough, that his toiling friend would thereby ruin himself and those dependent upon him? Did he ever step forward, and save one solitary individual from the yawning chasm that he knew would surely receive him, unless the guiding hand or advising speech of man (as is our bounden duty) was brought (timely) to bear and thus avert the impending ruin? Has he ever stepped abroad to note, what good he might do, or how great was his ability to aid and assist by admonition, caution, and gentle expostulation, the threatening fate of his fellow-man? He has not! his sin is one of "omission," and great it is, for, though offering these instances, how varying and replete with proof of the crime of omission, are the cases we could cite, but which the experienced or discerning mind

will readily conceive. If we see our neighbor about to pass the spot where some workmen are engaged in blasting rocks, we omit to warn him of the danger, he passes on as usual, and is killed or wounded; let us ask, would you not feel guilty of crime? would it not be but one step removed from that which is often termed manslaughter, from the fact of exasperation, insult, and so on, occurring during the instant, when, of course, neither previously had harbored the thought of killing the other? Do you not deem this a great sin, a crime by "omission?"

What is the grade of difference or distinction between the man who, being entrusted with the estate of his mother, and having sisters and brothers dependent upon his integrity, willfully and recklessly squanders it by lending portions to the evil companions whose acquaintance has been formed 'midst scenes of gross dissipation, or the one who knowing the requirements and necessities of his absent family, and "doing well in the world," expends for his own appetite and pleasures hundreds of dollars monthly, and spares scarcely a stipend towards even the education (let alone support) of his young sisters and brothers, whose residence happens to be far distant, and thus "out of sight—out of mind?" Again, a fond sister is married to a wealthy and generous husband, time passes, and she hears of the pecuniary distress of a parent or sister. She contributes slightly thereunto, but months and years elapse, and lost in the vortex of wealth, ease, society and their attendant pleasures, she remembers "home" no longer—that is to say, she loves it just the same—but the sin of "omission" is the consequence, for she busies herself and allows the mind to become absorbed with the occurrences of the day, the sphere she moves in, and feeling not the burning thirst of the poor (absent) sister, whose feverish lips need the cooling drinks, that, alas! are not in the power of the poverty stricken parents to afford.

A youth lays upon a sick couch, attended by hired nurses, while his brother seeks the accustomed gaieties of some festive scene to which he has been invited. He certainly commits no sin, at least affirmatively, he sins not by thus enjoying the evening until, on returning to the bedside of his brother, he sees him much worse, and upon inquiring finds, that this or that particular direction, given by the physician, has not been attended to in the invigorating manner, that his hands (heart) could have accomplished. Yet withal this young man is honest, industrious, and the world says, he never committed a crime that we know of.

Let us premise from the sick, perhaps, death-bed of the sufferer, certain requests are made, which are not carried out, monies bequeathed to absent parents, are retained, and liabilities mentioned and coupled with, the wish to have them cancelled, are neglected, or, perhaps, the very coffin that holds the body of this brother, is omitted to be paid for, the hearse that contained it, is literally a creditor, nay! start not, true, the mere narration causes the blood to congeal within our heart, our spirit becomes horrified, and yet reader, such sins of omission do exist, aye! while one is actually "living" from the dross accumulated by dint of the toil of the departed brother, the spirit may be in a state of inquietude, knowing, though leaving ample means, the necessary expenses incurred by the decent interment of the body, remain unliquidated!

These are some of the instances of sins of "omission," a sin far greater, according

to our belief of a correct and well spent life, than many which are justly pronounced sins of "commission," and which from force of bad example, and the association with those we hear or think possess the honor and the character, at the stake of the "good name of the family," may have led one gradually into an overt crime; for, though the latter becomes the mark of punishment by the laws of the commonwealth, the former, by his influence and evil teachings, has led him into the vortex of time-lengthened worldly dishonor and shame.

We shall enter more fully into the subject at an early day, but for the present will only add: Beware of not fulfilling your duty, the Almighty sees, though not the "world," the "sins of omission."

A Word in Season.

NUMBER I.

Veritas a quoque dicitur a Deo est.—[Virgilius.]

It is a solemn fact, engraven by the massy arm of Chronos on the records of Time, that those props which truth, at times, from expediency or want of knowledge, borrowed from falsehood, even in the promotion of good ends, always, in accordance with the retributive laws of Justice, meted out by the stern hand of an inexorable Memesis, ultimately proved treacherous; and, falling back on those who raised them, crushed them and buried in the dust the superstructure reared on such hollow pillars, with the good and bad, the sound and unsound, the solid and fragile component ingredients of the fabric—and great was the fall, and awful the ruin. Hence the capacious-minded moralist and the whole-souled religionist disdain to build upon any other basis than that afforded by the solid foundation of (subjective) truth. And we think the truth of the following propositions will be obvious to the candid reader:

1. That there is sufficient moral ground for every better man to respect, under ordinary circumstances, the day sacred to millions of the best of citizens—that the blessings accruing from the observance of the Sunday to the Christian world and to mankind at large, are a sufficient guarantee of the permanent hold of the day on the affections of those who enjoy it, and of the regard due to the institution from those whose immediate duty it is not to observe it—that the church already wields an extraordinary power to secure the observance; and that, the overstretching the boundaries set her by the apostles, (as will appear below) and the Constitution of the United States, may eventuate in rousing a reactionary momentum, not only from without, but within her own bosom, in those minds who, on Christian grounds, desire no invocation and exercise of a power unwarranted alike, by Christian authorities and for a purpose, not desired, by the latter nor by the Constitution of the Union—and so it may be well to say *ne quid nimis.*

2. That neither the Old Testament nor the New afford any ground for the observance of special days for the Gentile world.

3. That the Apostles deprecated the observance of special days as more holy than others.

4. That they called the Sabbath "a shadow," *Colossians*, ii: 16; "a beggarly element," *Galatians*, 4: 9; and thought their labor lost with those who observed any day beyond others. "Ye observe days and months (new moons) and times and years; I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed on you labor in vain." *Ibid.* v: 10 and 11.

5. They deprecated all interference with the observer or non-observer: "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? He that regardeth the day, regarded it unto the Lord; and he that regarded not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it." *Rom. xxiv: 4, 7.*" Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat and drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath day." *Colossians*, ii: 16.

We wonder that Christians, who ought well to know these texts—the number of which might be increased—call on the State to enact a Sabbath law, and interfere with the non-observer, against the express injunction of the apostles about Sabbaths and interference.

From these few hints, it will be obvious, that the Bible and the Constitution of the United States discountenance alike all interference in this matter on religious ground.

However, if it be urged that the moral health of the State requires an enactment for the better observance of the day on purely moral ground, independently of a Bible, we think, in that case, the scope of the enactment will then be confined to very narrow limits, if the Moralist and the Christian—and neither dare, in the case before it, disregard him—allow the teacher of Nazareth to serve them as a model.

If they allow the principles laid down by Jesus for the Sabbath to extend to the day in question—which is not to be observed as a Sabbath—the following occupations will be allowed on that day:

1. Passing over the medical faculty and the apothecary—Jesus healed on the Sabbath, *Mat. xii: 13*; *John*, v: 6, etc.—every poor man, laborer and mechanic will be allowed to supply means of subsistence for himself and family, by manual or mechanical operations; though there be no extreme necessity for him to work.

The apostles, under the eye, and with the approbation of "the Lord of the Sabbath" broke ears on that day—though there was no necessity for the act, as any Jew would have satisfied their wants, rather than see them (what to him was thought) violating the Sabbath. But the teacher of Nazareth had an object; he had a lesson to teach his followers.

Symptoms of Death—Premature Interments.

We have, in these columns, several times inveighed against the barbarous custom of burying the dead without allowing sufficient time to elapse for the ascertaining of the fact that actual death had taken place. We also stated the universal opinion of physicians that nothing but incipient decomposition was the safe indication of actual decease. We, at the same time, quoted several cases of trance which were mistaken for death, and mentioned that the cases of timely discovery, of which we had read, were frequent enough to have furnished a volume.

As early as fifty or sixty years ago the celebrated Dr. Hertz, of Berlin, wrote a treatise on the abuse. All enlightened rabbis coincided with him—the European governments legislated to prevent early interments, and still we hear of the continuance of the abuse among us.

The worthy editor of *Le Lien*, Dr. Dreyfous, rabbi of Mulhouse, in a recent number of his valuable monthly, tries, imploringly and in glowing language, to persuade his co-religionists of Alsace to desist from the inhuman and unnatural practice of hurrying, as is frequently the case, the still warm remains into the cold grave. But we doubt of his advice being

taken. The praesupstitious or wonder to see it sense in country rantism holds the Russia, Poland & Western Germany California, where even religious op with, should they which was inten true, the rabbis shall be kept above and we can easily ordination; but, have intended the able murder! and living in this age ordain such sum to the departed. But the evil dare dogmatic in must afford reason say, "must come has no rest until ground." New d now cruel it was the soul of his fati eventy days in a committing him tely after death, him such inquiet transport him to lone it, as with his them them to exit of Israel from. Another super days as more or less—as new-moons & days and days in which days the o power over the Are these drear cogent to cause friends, perhaps, ev departs? We ar hat, in a late insta vigor of health w lexy, (?) of which ours—it being o people hurried th way from among ou to rest before et him get the R being buried on a reparation for Sa Is a God of just man, or bribed by eve these dream in the certain c ot kill? Have th polish burial grou go, by order of g oval of remain skeletons in positio individuals to hav and shall we who many wise rabbitte adhere to those countries and ages stations is no ex f early burials. Properly-ruled co host rare occurraneas of prevent should not we use ent an occurrence more frequent th states to which we ope to rouse the a adopt better vie we call on men of heir influence to p f an Asiatic ordin se our dead ke round before bur independent of t ticle, the subject

taken. The practice being founded on superstitious Oriental views, we do not wonder to see it prevail over common sense in countries where Asiatic obscurantism holds the place of Mosaism, as in Russia, Poland and in some States of Western Germany and Alsace; but, in California, where subordination, under even religious opinions, is so rarely met with, should they listen to an ordination which was intended either for hot climates or founded on superstition? It is true, the rabbis ordain that no corpse shall be kept above ground over night—and we can easily guess the object of this ordination; but, surely, they never can have intended the sanctioning of a possible murder! and it is probable, were they living in this age, they would not now ordain such summary measures in regard to the departed.

But the evil does not stop with the bare dogmatic injunction. Superstition must afford reasons. "The body," they say, "must come to its rest, and the soul has no rest until the body is underground." New discoveries which, if true, how cruel it was in Joseph to have kept the soul of his father Jacob for more than twenty days in a restless state when, by committing him to the grave immediately after death, he could have spared him such inquietude. If he wanted to transport him to Canaan he could have done it, as with his own remains, by ordering them to be taken thither on the exit of Israel from Egypt.

Another superstition ascribes some days as more or less propitious for burial—as new-moons and half-holydays, Fridays and days preceding the festivals—in which days the "the evil spirits have no power over the body," etc.

Are these dreams sufficiently certain or cogent to cause men to bury their friends, perhaps, even before the spirit has departed? We are creditably informed that, in a late instance, when a man in the vigor of health was attacked with apoplexy (?) of which he died (?) in a few hours—it being on Friday—the townspeople hurried the yet warm remains away from among them, just to get his soul to rest before the Sabbath, and to let him get the *Fe-chee-ah* (privilege) of being buried on *a-reb shab-bes* (the day of reparation for Sabbath.)

Is a God of justice to be mocked by man, or bribed by days? Before men believe these dreams, why not rather act on the certain command: Thou shalt not kill? Have they not, on opening the Polish burial grounds, some twenty years ago, by order of government, for the removal of remains, found numbers of skeletons in positions which proved the individuals to have been buried alive?

And shall we who are so regardless of many wise rabbinical ordinances, shall we adhere to those which belong to other countries and ages? The rarity of resuscitations is no excuse for the frequency of early burials. In well-regulated and properly-ruled countries murder is a most rare occurrence, and yet every means of prevention is adopted; and should not we use every means to prevent an occurrence which is, at all events, more frequent than murders in those states to which we have adverted. We hope to rouse the attention of our readers to adopt better views on the subject, and to call on men of enlightenment to use their influence to put a stop to this relic of an Asiatic ordinance. We hope soon to see our dead kept a proper time above ground before burial.

Independent of the case quoted in this article, the subject was again brought to

our mind by the following interesting item, which we take from the *Alta*:

"A Frenchman, M. Collongues, announces that, from numerous experiments, he has discovered that, immediately after death, a murmuring sound is heard in the body, lasting five, ten and even fifteen hours, diminishing gradually and ceasing first in those parts of the body farthest from the heart. The same sound is heard in an amputated member for several minutes. The non-existence of this sound may be considered a sure sign of the total cessation of life. M. Collongues call this branch of auscultation *Dynamoscopia*."

A RARE BOOK.—At a sale of books, that took place some time ago, at Paris, a copy of the Psalms printed by Gutenberg, at Mayence in 1461, was purchased for 14,500 francs, after Baron Rothschild had been a bidder up to 14,000. Five years ago, the baron was also a high bidder for a copy of Guttenberg's "Catholicon" which, however, was purchased by M. Jolar. Of the Psalms, there are now only four copies, and of the Catholicon, three in existence.

RETURN OF THE REV. DR. LILIENTHAL.—We congratulate this gentleman and his family, at his safe return to the United States after a perilous journey from Europe.

Communication.

EDS. GLEANER:—Having had the opportunity of availing myself of the invitation to attend the exercises and installation ceremony of the Hebrew Young Mens' Association, permit me to express through your columns, that I was entertained in a manner that will be remembered. If, however, by inserting this, it may interfere with any proposed editorial comments, I trust, you will not hesitate to leave this out, nor do I threaten the loss of my subscription etc., as has been told me, is frequently the case on the part of correspondents.

The lecture by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, "The Influence of Literature on Life and Mankind in general," was truly a deeply interesting conversation, for, although delivered from manuscript, 'twas so unlike the usual acceptance or belief of the word by the people at large, that I am confident, nearly, if not all, present will concur with me in thus peculiarly terming it. He afforded, at various stages, of the discourse correct analogies and juxtapositions of the features of such and its effect, in consequence, during certain periods, and in a condensed and interesting style, elucidated more upon the subject than doubtless the entire auditory had read. I had the pleasure of being seated by several ladies and gentlemen whose literary talent and attainments are acknowledged, and was gratified at the expressions of appreciation that they indulged in, particularly as some belong to another faith, and I felt proud of the *encomia* passed upon the talents of the lecturer and the members of the association. The late President tendered the thanks of the society to the Rev. gentleman, not only for the entertainment afforded, but for the prompt manner in which he had offered his talents immediately after arriving in the city.

He then offered a few remarks stating, that installations were generally monotonous and uninteresting, and as far as he was concerned, they should be conducted properly, still devoid of any unnecessary trespass upon their patience. He briefly reverted to the laudable ambition that had been displayed, to reach the higher offices, yet the officers elect had nearly all been chosen unanimously.

Minutes of the last installation meeting were read in part, and by a suggestion of the chair, the latter portion were on motion dispensed with; so fared the officers' reports—which were appended to each other and looked, when unrolled, detailed, and elaborate—for certainly, it extended from the shoulders to the feet of the secretary.

The Secretary then read the result of the election; and, after the President and financial Secretary appended their signatures, the officers were separately presented to the late President, who, in turn, introduced them respectively to Dr. Henry, who installed them; and I must give them credit for the short and

pithy responses in answer not only to the charges, given by Mr. Solomons (late President) on presenting them with the books etc., but also to the auditory, who required such, from the manner in which their applause was bestowed.

Upon installing the late President as Treasurer, it was gratifying to see the members rise, as it were in a body and, though he appeared determined not to consume time, he was compelled, by the nature of the remarks of the new President Mr. L. Cahn, as also of Dr. Henry when conducting him to his chair, to respond, which was done so effectively, that many were the eyes that dropped a tear. He tersely spoke of the hours of trial, when an energetic few were deliberating, meeting after meeting, upon the critical position of the society, from the apathy of its members who would seek the gay and festive scene of dancing halls, exercise, and keep up an unnecessary circulation of the understanding, yet attempt not to aid in the healthful development of the mental; and how, at one time, the faithful fifteen would go through the debates and exercises, when only three and sometimes none among them composed the audience, and

* * * * *

A committee of the whole was formed, and a recess took place, which lasted about half-an-hour, during which champagne, hock and other sparkling viands, together with a variety of confectionary, were served to the ladies.—the gentlemen had a table set in the adjoining room—the meeting was again called to order. The Recitations by Messrs. Hoffman and Van Straaten, elicited "encores." At eleven o'clock the company lingered, yet gradually separated, evidently as well entertained as myself. Prior to which, a gentleman from Baltimore, the bearer of a "greeting" from the Heb. Y. Mens' Literary Association of that city, was formally introduced to the members.

Yours respectfully,

A FRIEND TO LITERARY CULTURE.

We have taken the liberty to omit a portion of the above—the reasons for which, we trust, will be readily understood by our correspondent—for perhaps he is not aware of our being a member of the Association. The communication states the number of ladies and gentlemen present at about one hundred and twenty. We think there were not as many. It also gives a portion of the closing remarks of Dr. Henry which, though accurately worded, would occupy too much of our space.—[Co-EDITOR.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.—A brief view of the following ukas since the reign of the present emperor, justifies favorable expectations in future:

1. Exceptional recruiting laws, galling to the feelings of the Jews, are repealed.
2. Minors (almost children) are no more forcibly torn from the side of their parents and sent to military schools.
3. Jews, belonging to the learned profession, in the service of the State, enjoy the rights belonging to their stations.
4. Travellers through Moscow may take up their lodgings in any part of the city.
5. Jewish youths who distinguish themselves in grammar schools, are allowed to continue their education at Russian Universities, at the expense of government.
6. To counteract the pernicious Asiatic view of neglecting the education of females (women in the East receive no schooling), and the Asiatic type of Rabbinism has deprived them of the advantage of a school education in Europe, till the government interfered) the Russian government grants an annual pecuniary assistance to the founders of every educational establishment for Jewish females.

7. No rabbis are allowed to be elected unless they have received a proper literary education at some higher establishment calculated adequately to prepare them. This measure is the grave of Asiatic Judaism in Russia; for half a century will revolutionise the sphere of religious ideas of the Russian Jews, as it did those of western Europe.

8. They have larger scope granted to them for settlements, and the free exercise of trades, with the exception of that in spirituous liquors.

The strange infatuation which separated morality from religion, closed the eyes of the uncultivated Jew and Christian to see the evil of the liquor trade, and the duty of moral men to correct public opinion on this point: hence it is not a rare thing, to find strict formulists, and even actually religiously disposed Jews and Christians in the trade without regarding the evil mediately or immediately, done by the excess of the use of these beverages—and almost all that is taken in health is excess.

9. Jews living near the frontiers, may ransom themselves from military service, by the payment of 300 roubles.

RAUTEN.—For some years, there have been found in that city, which numbers but seven Jewish families, two Jews among the city administrators. As we presume, that men who receive offices, must claim them on qualification quite the reverse of those required in this country, the fact of two Jewish officers, in so small a community, speaks very favorably for them.

BRESLAU.—The last report of the rabbinical Seminary in that city shows, that there are 33 rabbinical students, now under instruction in the teachers' department. The donations received during last year towards the support of poor students, amount to 2000 dollars.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—The census of 1857 shows that, among 1,314,387 inhabitants of that country, 25,248 are Jews. This is a decrease of 451 in three years, which is to be accounted for by emigration.

DENMARK.—The equality of rights to all subjects, is strictly carried out in that country. Jews occupy high positions. Lately a society for the encouragement of theological studies has been formed.

BAVARIA.—The prison statistic of Bavaria, speak very much in favor of the Jews. There as elsewhere, the paucity of Jewish criminals, already adverted to by Mendelsohn, is remarkable.

VIENNA.—There were last year in the capital of Austria 602 Jewish births, 392 deaths, and 62 marriages.

ALTHOUSE CREEK MINES, OREGON.—**LARGE NUGGET.**—Mr. E. D. Cohen, of Althouse Creek, Josephine co., O. T., has a very beautiful gold specimen of the Althouse Creek Diggings. It was found a few yards from his store, weighs 73½ oz., and is unmixed gold.—It is 7½ in. long and 5½ broad, of a triangular shape, and is worth about \$1,300. He says there are about 300 miners now working on the Creek, making from \$4 to \$8 a day, and that the Fraser river excitement has had no effect upon them. These diggings are about sixty miles from Crescent City.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We acknowledge remittances from Messrs. A. S. Hexters, Downieville; M. L. & J. L. Iowa Hill; S. Hahn & Co., Crescent City.

NOTE.—We have frequently, of late, received complaints as to our not specifying under the above head the names of the parties who have remitted us. It must be distinctly understood when a request to "acknowledge by mail," or "Express" is responded to in such manner we infer that, complying therewith, suits the parties better. It ought not to be expected that we can spare the time, and postage, and space in our paper, besides; therefore, we invariably acknowledge remittances in the manner requested—and, in the absence of definite instructions, they are placed under the above caption.—[EDS. GLEANER.]

THE LYCEUM.—The "Relief of Lucknow," at this popular place of entertainment has met with triumphant success.—The Saturday Afternoon Performances are always attended by a large number of ladies and children; and the audiences go away well pleased at receiving rare and novel intellectual recreation at so cheap a rate.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Beds and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetings; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Sateen Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths;
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.

feb12-G4m

Opening of Spring Goods

SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Flores & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jaconets—Dollfus Mieg & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brillantes, Organdies;
Baroques, Calicos, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes;
Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown
Sheetings.

All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market
prices.

feb26-G3m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY DRY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.

may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SIMON, DINKELSPIEL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSEY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber
Foreign and Domestic Dry
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V6m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan22-G3m

K. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 102 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and
Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHÉR & SCHMIDT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHÉR. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. jan29.G. V2m

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 123 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.

LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
jan29-G&V-1m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Edgings, Laces,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Hosiery, Gloves,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Furnishing Goods,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Yankee Notions,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Millinery Goods,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Ribbons, Flowers,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Dress Trimmings,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Perfumeries, &c.,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Bonnets, Flats, &c.,

HUGHES & WALLACE.

Credit.

Cheap for Cash or approved

105 & 107 Sacramento-street.

jan8-G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embroiderries, Laces, Trimmings,

Bibbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,

HOSEY, &c.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

E. UHLFELDER.

LEOPOLD CAHN.

UHLFELDER & CAHN,

Importers and Jobbers in

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

No. 84 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

feb19.G3m

LEOPOLD CAHN.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE

NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of

FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and

Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking

Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.

Together with Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,

Importers of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy

Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,

&c., &c.,

Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.

feb12-G4m

HAAS & ROSENFIELD,

Wholesale Dealers in

Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing

Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust

Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,

No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,

Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,

Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.

S. HAAS. J. ROSENFIELD.

feb26.G3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers in

HAVA A AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND

SMOKING TOBACCO.

CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.

97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,

SAN FRANCISCO.

feb19.G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y.

J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal.

—

L. KING & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK

CLOTHING!

MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND

IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE

TO THIS MARKET.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring

and Summer Stock.

S. MAYER & BROS., 93 California-street.

feb6-G4m

—

H. W. STEIN,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Gentlemen's Clothing

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,

Corner Clay and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

feb19.G6m

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of

Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

feb19.G6m

—

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,

119 Montgomery-street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

P. H. DANAHÉR. TH. E. SCHMIDT.

jan29-G&V3m

—

STOLZ & CRANER,

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

—

No. 147 Sacramento-street.—

THE GLOBE.

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, PRESIDENT.
T. M. JAMES, TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,

On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;

Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive
Deposits, General and Special.

**EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:**

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,

... AND ...

Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best
English Companies, viz.:—

Indemnity Mutual Marine;

Marine Insurance;

Royal Exchange Insurance; and

London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and
through the "American and European Express and Ex-
change Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-
missions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend
promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all
the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern
Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.

To San Diego and by every vessel for the sandwich Islands.

B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-
ritories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commiss-
ions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Ap-
pointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

OFFICE — Corner California and Montgomery-streets.

LOUIS MCCLANE.

General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, Superintendents.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendents.

feb26-6m

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,**
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched
with Promptitude.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND
BULLION Dealers in the City of New York, have received
large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KEL-
LOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San
Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp
for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly,
both in the American and European Mints.**

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, August, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE:
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-
types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM
awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPE
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the
smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this
City or State, and caved Ambroypes, as "bogus," and a
fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the
genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
"BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,
taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE's corner of
Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years resi-
dence in this city, gained and secured the custom and
confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-
tion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his
ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses
in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25. ren-
ders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good
likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to
surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

b10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.

\$25,000 TO LOAN.

H. MYERS,
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street,
adjoining the Verandah.

Takes this method to inform his various customers that
he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of
Merchandise, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of
Instruments, etc.

Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges
of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Dia-
monds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, instru-
ments, &c.

feb26 G2m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

**AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER.**
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63
California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. SMILEY.
**SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.**
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
SATURDAYS, BLANKETS.
ap3

H. M. NEWHALL.
**NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.**

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

REGULAR SALES BY CATALOGUE,
OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
sone streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,

Sale Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 Cali-
fornia street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,
Cigars and General Merchandise received and promptly
attended to.

Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the
favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their
experience and attention to their business, to deserve an
increased continuance of patronage from their friends and
the public for the future.

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandise
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being
bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,
Manufacturers of

**Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron
Wares, &c., &c.,**
146 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

JAMES HAYES,
MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER IN

**Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron
Wares, &c., &c.,**
146 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision
and neatness. All work done in the
best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey.]

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FUR-
NISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps
constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rose-
wood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shi-
ment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. HELEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,

AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery
and Kearny-streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general com-
missions executed.

N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi.

jan29 G&V3m

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HISTORICAL.

Joan of Arc.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 14.]

Baudricourt sent messengers to the king to obtain his consent to an interview with Joan. Orleans being closely besieged, the inhabitants not able to defend it much longer, and Charles's crown being dependant on the preservation of this last stronghold, he was willing to grasp any aid, however supernatural, if it would but serve his purpose. Receiving his orders for her advance, she set out from Vaucouleurs, equipped in man's attire, mounted upon a fiery black charger, the gift of the admiring inhabitants, and armed with a sword bestowed by Baudricourt. At her departure, a message of entreaty, threats and commands came from her parents, who were frantic with the thought of trusting their youngest and delicate daughter to all the horrors and exposures of war. But Joan, still firm in her resolves, begged their forgiveness, and continued her journey with an escort of three knights.

The district that lay between Vaucouleurs and Chinon, where Charles held his court, was overrun with men-at-arms of both parties, making the journey extremely dangerous; but Joan fearlessly traversed it, cheering her companions, who regretted the undertaking and began to fear that their charge was a witch or sorceress. She continued to face danger with the utmost tranquillity, and insisted upon sojourning at every little town to hear mass or to repeat her prayers in the churches. At Pierbois she remained a long time, kneeling before the altar in St. Catharine's cathedral, in spite of the entreaties of her impatient escort. After escaping an ambuscade that had been laid for her, they arrived safely at Chinon. Here in a strong castle, the ruins of which still ornamented the town, Charles and his courtiers were assembled. A rich suite of apartments was occupied by his queen, Mary of Anjou, and her ladies of honor, among whom was Agnes Sorrel, known by the appellation of "Fairest of the Fair," and "Lady of Beauty," and celebrated as much for her gaiety of temper, entertaining conversation and grace of manner, as for her beauty. The gentle, submissive queen had consented to live amicably with this beautiful woman, who shared the affections of the king and had a powerful influence over him. Seeing the hopeless condition of Orleans, he would have fled to the remote province of Dauphiny and abandoned his crown, but for the spirited Agnes and the prudent, sensible queen, both of whom warned him that his followers would forsake him if he betrayed his despair of success by flight.

The news of the coming of Joan, excited hope, fear, and curiosity in the occupants of the castle. Uncertain whether to receive her, and fearing lest he should place himself in the power of an evil spirit, Charles called a council of warriors, priests, and bishops, to consider the dangers or advantages of accepting one who might be a sorceress, for their leader. As for trusting the events of war to a woman, such an objection was not raised, since it was a common occurrence for the fair sex to engage in battle, and in those very years, "the Bohemian women fought like men in the wars of the Hussites." The council, however, debated for two days the expediency of even admitting her to the king's presence, but it was finally decided that, if she could prove the "divinity of her mission" by selecting the king from among his courtiers, she should receive the equipment she desired, and accompany such forces as could be raised, to Orleans.

In the meantime, Joan was conducted to the queen's apartments, where the two friendly rivals received her with equal interest and curiosity. The rustic peasant girl exhibited no wonder as she entered the luxurious abode of purple hangings, richly worked with golden fleur-de-lis, sat the attendants, industriously engaged with their embroidery frames, while the queen with fur-bordered robes, occupied a slightly raised platform, covered with tapestry. Her face was expressive and gentle, with a shade of subdued sadness resting upon it, and in her eyes beamed a soft winning radiance that reassured the timid girl,

who modestly approached, though not overawed by the royal presence. She answered the questions relating to her childhood and the "voices," with the same simplicity and sweetness as when among her companions. The beautiful Agnes, whose vanity always found her a position and light that best displayed her faultless form, and a complexion clear as the coloring of Correggio, half reclined in a rich costume, her sandaled foot resting upon a velvet cushion. With a keen, penetrating gaze she bent her full, dark eye upon Joan, so cross-questioning her, as might easily have bewildered an intentional deceiver. The result of this interview was the unreserved approval of the two who most influenced the king, thus preparing him to place greater confidence in Joan's account when she appeared before him.

When the hour for presentation arrived, Joan was conducted to a magnificent hall, arched and ornamented with dark fret-work, upon which was thrown the brilliant and waving light of fifty torches. A crowd of nobles, and more than three hundred knights in emblazoned court dresses, added to the splendor of the scene. The king, in no way distinguished by his attire, mingled with the courtiers. To the surprise of the assemblage, upon Joan's entrance, they beheld, instead of a woman of masculine form and courageous front, only a slender, delicate girl, "a poor little shepherdess," who with a pale face yet composed air advanced, and with as modest a countenance as if she had been bred up in court all her life. Being led to a knight of distinguished bearing, she said he was not the king, and immediately selected the true Charles from among the brilliant throng, fell at his feet and, embracing his knees, exclaimed, "Gentle Dauphin, the King of Heaven sends you word by me, that you shall be consecrated and crowned in the city of Rheims."

The king raised her, and, still unconvinced, led her aside, when she told him of a circumstance he had supposed known to himself alone, namely, that he had prayed in his oratory that God would restore his kingdom, or allow him to escape safely to Spain or Scotland. Charles pal ed at this revelation of his sacred prayer, and no longer doubted that the Maid was the appointed rescuer of his crown. It did not occur to him, nor to those present, that she had been in the queen's apartments and might have heard of it there, as well as have seen or listened to some outline of his personal appearance, which enabled her to distinguish him. She was certainly a girl of good sense and shrewdness, but in her honesty and simplicity might have been but vaguely conscious of what occurred in the royal apartments, and mingled her impressions with the revelations of "the voices."

Still there were many who were not willing to rely upon the mysterious pretensions of the Maid, and it was resolved to refer the matter to the doctors of theology. They were equally puzzled for a decision, either because of their superstition, or because they were careful not to take sides in a matter which divided the court, shirking the responsibility by referring the examination to the University of Poitiers. By a proclamation from the archbishop of Rheims, also president of the royal council, which held its sittings in Poitiers, a great number of doctors and professors of theology, including priests and monks, besides members of parliament, assembled at the capital of the department to determine the case of this little peasant girl.

Joan, always attired in the dress of a man, was conducted to Poitiers, but, without trepidation or concern for the result of the trial, looked with admiring eyes upon the varied scenery while journeying, sure to dismount at every little church to repeat an Ave Maria before its altar whether its spire upheld the cross in the midst of a town through which she passed, or whether humbly nestled in a hermit-like retreat among the hills and valleys that lay between Chinon and the parliamentary city. Joan approached the city that had so much interest for her, passed through the gates without fear, and guided through the narrow, crooked streets, was conducted to the house of an advocate of the parliament and left in the care of his wife.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE GAMBLING BILL.—The *Alta* says: "IV, honor, then, to John B. Weller. He has vetoed this villainous bill, that was passed by a corrupt Legislature, which, had it become a law, would have been as evil in its results to California as if a life-destroying pestilence had swept over the land. The gamblers have had their day, and the brand of crime is written upon their foreheads. The statute of the State which, but little more than three years ago, gave full license to the vice, now designates it as a felony." "We concur!"

Upwards of one thousand persons left on Wednesday last, by the various steamers, for the Northern Gold Diggings. One hundred and fifty colored persons—men, women and children—have migrated to that region, with the intention of a permanent location.

Geo. Cooper, an Englishman, was killed, on the Yuba, lately, by the caving of a bank.

John Galvin was hung at Marysville, on the 19th inst., for the murder of Jacob Bilsby.

A rich vein of coal has been discovered in Tehama county.

Peter Johnson was mortally wounded and Charles Andrews very seriously injured by the premature discharge of a blast, at Bear Valley, Mariposa county, on the 8th inst.

Forest City, Sierra county, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, \$180,000

Wm. McCarrige was found dead in an old tunnel, at Deadwood Diggings, having been poisoned by the foul air.

Three Chinamen were hung in Jackson, Amador county, on Friday last, for the murder of Mr. Griswold.

Joshua Smith, of N. H., was killed near Mount Gregory, El Dorado county, by the caving of a bank.

New gold-diggings are said to have been discovered in Carson Valley.

The Mercantile Library of Sacramento contains 4,000 volumes.

The Grand Jury of Sonoma county have found two indictments for grand larceny against T. M. Leavenworth, an ex-alcalde of this city.

The amount of gold deposited in the Branch Mint of this city, during the week ending April 10, was 27,697 oz. During the same time there was coined \$280,000, in double eagles.

The British steam corvette Satellite arrived here, last week, from Vancouver.

The clipper ship Dashing Wave arrived on Sunday last with 875 bbls. flour—making about 3,000 bbls. received from abroad in less than a week.

The Telegraph Line between Marysville and Shasta has been completed.

The British Consul has issued a call for a meeting of the English residents of this city at the Consulate, this afternoon.

There are seven applications for divorce in the Sierra District Court.

A Telegraph Line is about being established between this city and Los Angeles.

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, 15th inst., the wife of William Gallick of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 17th inst., Samuel Barnet to Rose Piser, both of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you inhaled EVEN the flavor of the new brand of Cigars just received and for sale at KOZMINSKY'S Cigar Depot, at Patten's Saloon, Sansome street, opposite the American Exchange? If you have not, do not allow the day to pass over without trying one. Free of charge? What! Do you expect such a TREAT for nothing?

ap23.11*

New Music, just received by A. Kohler, Washington street, per Golden Age—comprising the latest compositions. Call and look them over, as he has but a few copies of the choicest pieces left. The new "Parthenia" toy is creating considerable excitement among the juveniles.

ap23.11*

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARE, Secretary.

Programme

of

Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

MAY 9.—DEBATE.—Has the Discovery of Gold in California Benefited the World at Large?
Affirmative—Messrs. A. Hoffman, J. Blumenthal, D. Cohn.
Negative—Messrs. E. Levy, T. J. Labatt, S. Solomon.
POLITICAL ESSAY—"The Word in 1858," by S. Solomon.
RECITATION—By E. Van Straaten.

Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Members, residing in the interior, will please notify the undersigned of the week when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during April and May.

Subscribers, prior to the 7th, can procure Admission Cards by applying to L. Cahn, President.
S. SOLOMONS,
D. COHN,
A. NEWBERGER, Committee on Debates, Lectures, &c.
San Francisco, April 23, 1858.

VIEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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New Performance for Families!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 24, 1858.

Miss ALBERTINE and the WHOLE COMPANY will appear in
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